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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

MR. TAFT'S INAUGURAL

The language of Mr. Taft's inaugural address is that of a wise and moderate man who does not lack the courage of his convictions. The address is clear and positive, but in only a single instance does it show any signs of heat. Speaking of the persons who keep up a "fire in the rear of the men who are at work constructing the Panama Canal," the new President declares that he proposes "to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of the work on the plans that have been adopted and to stand behind the men who are doing hard, faithful work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times." These words do not lack vigor. Indeed, none of the speech can be called indecisive. Quite the contrary, and yet the language in general is serene rather than violent and its tendency is to reassure everybody who may have feared that something impulsive would be done by the successor and, in some senses, the administrative pupil of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Taft impresses one as being a strong rather than a violent man in his intellectual processes. There is a good deal of the suaviter in mode which the old copy books used to recommend so highly; but at the same time one can discern in what he says plain indications of the fortiter in re. There is no hint in the inaugural speech that Mr. Tart does not ap-

prove heartily of everything his "distinguished predecessor" has done for the suppression of "lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce." He says he was one of those who advised Mr. Roosevelt to do what he did for the subjection of the malefactors of great wealth and he held up his predessor's hands while the task was under way. However, the actual work of bringing the lawbreakers to justice and checking their destructive practices is now pretty well done, and Mr. Taft seems to look rather toward legislation which shall make the reforms permanent than to any new expeditions against the trusts. One gathers from his speech that he thinks of a constructive administration. Clearly he is of the opinion that were the laws what they ought to be, much of the mischief which has come from the breach and evasion of law might have been obviated. There are few who will not agree to this, though there will naturally be differences of opinion about the proper changes. Mr. Taft evidently fication of the Sherman law which will permit beneficial combinations of capital to work unhampered. Mr. Roc velt desired the same thing, but he always coupled with his demand of more liberty for capital the remark that the anti-trust law bears heavily upon organized labor and ought to amended in that respect, also. Mr. Taft is silent upon this point.

Still, he is not, by any means, oblivious to the just claims of labor. It is pretty plain to see that he has studied the questions at issue between workingmen and their employers and is ready to go far in recommending remedial legislation. He commends the employers' liability law, which Congress has enacted, and speaks highly of the child labor law for the District of Columbia. There is no mistaking the fact that his attitude toward labor is kindly. He wishes the Government to act the part of a penevolent friend to its employes and if he could see such a relation established everywhere, nothing would please him better. Industrial peace is his ideal, and he is willing to do a great deal to help bring it about, but he is not willing to impair the authority of the courts in the least degree. The agitation for any restriction of the injunction power finds no favor in his sight, though he does not object to proper regulations of the time and manner of issuing the writ. Along these lines property and vested rights have nothing to fear from the new

President. The impression which the entire speech gives of straightforward courage is particularly clear in the paragraph about the postal savings banks. The facts bearing upon this subject are so well known and so nearly indisputable that Mr. Taft could say nothing new, but he could state the case cogently for the savings banks, and he did so. With a deft reminder to his party that postal savings banks were promised the country in its platform, he goes on to repeat the familiar arguments for them, in his own calm, simple style, which is probably more convincing than a heated statement would be. His unequivocal stand for the postal savings banks, together with his suggestion in discussing the currency that the object of financial legislation is not wholly to secure large profits to the bankers, contains food for thought which some of our more flamboyant financiers may find wholesome. If any of them are disposed to fancy that the Government exists for the banks, and for nothing or anybody else, it will do them good to ponder over what Mr. Taft has to say on the subject.

But the most interesting sentence in the whole speech is this: scope of a modern government in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval." In these words the genius of Roosevelt speaks again.

litical action. They show that, what-intact on the Atlantic station. The ever else Mr. Taft may or may not two conditions work together to the be, he is a student of his times and an original thinker. His language about the tariff and the Army is necessarily more or less conventional, but this is not conventional. It is a declaration of principles as clear and indubitable as any statesman ever laid down. It aligns Mr. Taft with the progressives and removes every lingering fear that the reactionaries have captured him or have any prospect of capturing him.

OREGON'S BUNGLING LEGISLATURE.

From first to last, Oregon's latest Legislature was a bungle. The nomination and election of its members were bungles and its work was full of bungles. Now it must be called back to the Capitol to repair its work. Defects in the \$350,000 improvement appropriation bill are discovered; also in the game code, the tax code the dairy inspection act, and what not else.

Such are the fruits of the "new sys-There is no such jumble of polities and cross-purpose voting in any other state as has produced this result in Oregon. The men who did the botch work at Salem are typical of the system, creatures of it, and for the moment lifted out of obscurity by it. They are responsible to no organized party opinion or abiding principle of statecraft. Their constituents are ashamed of them, as is known in Multnomah County full well, and they are ashamed of each other. There was never before such a bolsterous, "rough-house," "funny" Legislature in Oregon, and taxpayers during the next two years will pray that there may never be another like it.

Lawmaking is the most serious business of government. From that business men should be barred whose characters and even names are unknown to the public. In this Legislature are who never were heard of before, Untried or unknown men should never make the people's laws. No system that puts such men in office will long endure.

By its fruits the people of Oregon are knowing its direct-primary Legislature. By its fruits also the people of Portland know their direct-primary City Council.

CHILDREN AT FUNERALS.

We are told that an epidemic of diphtheria prevails in an Eastern section of Multnomah County as the result of a public funeral of a child who had died of a virulent disease. Incredible as it may seem in view of intelligent knowledge of this deadly scourge of childhood, children-so runs the story-were allowed to attend this funeral, and, in the phrase common to such occasions or exhibitions, "to look at the face of the corpse," to sit in the room during the services and to follow the body to the grave. All of this was permitted, as it would seem, as a sort of treat to the awestricken children, and a "treat" proved, presaging "treatment" for the disease of which the child had died, in a number of cases, the closing of two district schools and a menace of death in many households.

Now, as a matter of comomn prudence and enlightened humanity, no young child should be taken to, or allowed to go to a funeral. Even the funeral of a grandfather, who had died peacefully in his bed of old age, should not be attended by young children, though in this case, obviously, the danger of contagion is remote and can only be communicated by the touch of time. The reason is simple. The sensibilities of children should not be exposed to shock from the grewsome and to them inexplicable presence of death. We have all seen (in times happily now for the most part outdated in civilized communities) little children lifted to look upon an mpassive, emaciated, possibly pain drawn face in a coffin; have seen the round-eyed horror depicted upon the little faces and the involuntary shrinking of the childish forms. Seeing, we have marveled at the tack of sensibility that would thus needlessly oppress the spirit or afflict the imagination of

The ignorance that permits a public funeral in the case mentioned above is so dense as to be appalling; or if reck-lessness permitted it, such recklessness is criminal; or if grief, that blinded the parents of the dead child to the danger to which they subjected others, it was most cruelly selfish. Here is where the health authorities should step in and assume charge, denying to parents, whose regard for the public weal is swallowed up in their own grief, the right to order the funeral of their child in a way that is nothing less than a public menace.

SNUBBING THE PACIFIC COAST.

There are a great many men in the United States who will hardly agree with ex-President Roosevelt that the public is in any need of "such elevating knowledge as will prove the folly of attempting to divide the fleet between the Atlantic and the Pacific." If there is anything savoring of "folly" in the request of the Pacific Coast that some protection be afforded Coast cities, it was certainly the height of folly to send the battleship fleet into these waters for the purpose of making a demonstration of power, which was good while it lasted, but as a guarantee of peace is now no more

useful than a last year's bird's nest. European statesmen who guide the destinies of the Old World powers are practically unanimous in their opinions that the next great battle will be fought on the Pacific. The Atlantic seaboard is not only exceptionally well fortified, and in a position to repei a foreign foe with land defenses, but po litical conditions on both sides of the Atlantic are of a nature that reduce the possibilities of trouble in that locallty to a minimum. Mr. Taft's superior knowledge regarding conditions on the Pacific and his lack of desire for the ostentatious displays and reviews which are possible when all of the Navy is on the Atlantic station. will undoubtedly result in a reversal of the Roosevelt policy and the Pacific Coast will receive the protection

to which it is entitled. A Washington dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian notes that the principal objection to sending battleships to the Pacific Coast is the lack of Navy-yards at which they can be repaired although naval officers are said to prefer the Atlantie station, "where "The | there are greater opportunities for social entertainment" than on the Pacific. Inasmuch as the occasions on which we will actually need a Navy will not be pink teas or dress parades, the latter objection carries small weight.

The Navy-yard shortage on the Pacific Coast is due to the same reasons from Coast terminais to interior points.

two conditions work together to the eminent satisfaction of all who seem to forget that there is such a place as the Pacific Coast. No provision is made for increasing Navy-yard facilities on the Pacific Coast because there are no ships here to be repaired, and no ships are sent here because there are not enough Navy-yards here to take care of them. The logic is fully as sound and convincing as that of the white man who could not repair his leaky roof when it rained and found no need of repairs when it did not rain.

TWO MAIDEN AUNTS. Miss Delia Torrey, aged 82 years, of Milbury, Mass., an aunt of Mr. Taft, is in Washington, the only representa tive of her generation of the Taft family who was present at the inauguration of President Taft. Though she has, throughout all the years of her life, remained unmarried, she has led the life of an earnest, useful, intelligent, helpful woman, Like "Aunt Mercy," of Whittier's incomparable Winter idyl, "Snow-Bound," "Aunt Delia" has

Found peace in love's unseifiehness And blessing, wheresoe'er she went. Summing up the gentle, womanly virtues and lauding the tender and helpful influences of "Aunt Mercy's" life. Whittler exclaimed, in the fervor of his love and admiration for this gentle aunt:

A calm and gracious element. Be shame to him of woman born Who hath for such but thought of scorn Mr. Taft is not a poet, but he is omething of an orator and the life of "Aunt Delia" has been the inspiration of many an address delivered to young women students, upon the loveableness of character that is developed by self-sacrificing unmarried women who have made a place for themselves in the domestic, educational and social economies of their station

and generation.
"Aunt Mercy" was a frequent inmate of the Whittier home at Haverhill, Mass., during the boyhood and young manhood of the poet. When the old home was broken up by the death of his parents and he removed to Amesbury, "Aunt Mercy" and his sister, Elizabeth, went with him, and his home was theirs also until each passed beenath "the low, green tent whose curtain never outward swings." It is said that a strong affection exists between the incoming President and his maiden aunt. It is probable and fitting, therefore, that she is the chief guest of honor at the inauguration, that a quiet nook in the White House will be dedicated to her use and a sent reserved for her at the family table while her nephew is President of the United States.

IS THE HILARITY PREMATURE?

Spokane is quite jubilant over the Interstate Commerce Commission deision in the rate case. Quite naturally the Spokane interpretation of the decision is much more optimistic than that of the railroads or of the terminal lobbers. Yet there is a possibility that Spokane may be wise in indulging in her celebration immediately before the full effect of this new ruling has had time to be fully absorbed. The Review says that "to the extent that the Commission's decision is a victory for Spokane, it is likewise a victory for the entire Inland Empire." The Review is of opinion that "the Spokane case has been consistently and courageously fought out on broad lines, and our neighbors all through the Inland Empire may well rejoice in the

In this the Review is correct, for Spokane's neighbors throughout the Inland Empire will no longer be obliged to pay tribute to the city by the falls. The decision is far-reaching. It sweeps aside the barriers which prevented "the entire Inland Empire" from participating in the motopoly which Spokane enjoyed within the limits of that 200-mile zone which the railroads had kindly set aside for Spokane's exclusive exploitation. The merchandise which in the past has been unloaded at Spokane and reloaded and shipped to Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Sprague, Ritzville, Rosalia, Harrington, Odessa, Creston Wilbur, Davenport, Wilson Creek, Wenatchee and other points with which Spokane has enjoyed a fine trade will not long contribute to the

earnings of the Spokane jobbers. The decision, in abolishing the Spo kane zone, enables each af these points named, as well as a number of others, to get the same proportionate rate as is granted Spokane, and a saving will be effected of the cost of rehandling and jobbing at Spokane. Unquestion ably it is a case where Spokane's "neighbors all through the inland Empire may well rejoice in this victory." It yet remains to be seen to what extent the rejoicing of the neighbors will impair the hilarity of Spokane, after the rates become effective.

In commenting on The Oregonian's expressed belief that the railroads might meet the situation with a corresponding cut to the Coast terminals the Spokane paper says:

the Spokane paper says:

It is not likely that the railroads will be so solicitous for the welfure of the Coast cities as voluntarily to make that sacrifice. In the judgment of many close observers it will be to the interest of the roads to acquiesce in the Commission's decision, since it will be more profitable to carry merchandise to Spokane at the reduced rates than to carry that merchandise on to the Coast at existing terminal rates. Certainly there could be nothing in it for the railroads still further to reduce the existing low terminal rates merely to save business to the Coast jobbers.

This view offers an excellent exam-

This view offers an excellent example of the Spokane paper's lack of understanding of the great underlying principle of the entire rate question. Portland does not expect the railroads to reduce the existing rates "merely to save business to the Coast jobbers." Portland does not expect the railroads to be "solicitous for the welfare of the Coast cities" to the extent that they will make any sacrifice whatever. It is not a case where sacrifice or senti-ment has any place. It is purely a business proposition. If the rallroads do not meet the reduced rates to Spokane with a corresponding reduction to Coast points, they will lose practically all of the Coast traffic, which can

easily be diverted to the ocean carriers. The total westbound movement of reight is insufficient in volume to supply cars needed for lumber shipments east, and, for strictly economic reasons, it will be necessary to supply these westbound cars with loads for Coast terminals. Not only would the roads be forced to haul "empties" west of Spekane for the lumber trade, but, under the Spokane interpretation of the decision, they would be obliged to haul empty cars west to Portland and Puget Sound to be used in moving ocean-transported Eastern freight They contain an entire theory of po- as those for which the fleet is kept | Spokane should lose no time in having unmentioned long.

that celebration, for if it is deferred ! too long its object may have vanished.

Another treasure-hunting expedition has salled from California in the quest of the Golden Fleece, which is sup-posed to exist on Cocos Island, in the form of buried treasure. A Los Angeles dispatch announcing the departthe treasure-hunting vessel says that "a supply of arms and ammunition has been provided for the party, as an attempt to rob the yacht is feared in case the quest is successful." In view of the marked success that has attended the numberless Cocos Island treasure-hunting expeditions, this precaution is somewhat similar to the tearful action of the old maid who explained her lamentation as due to the thought that some day she might get married, and might have a child, which might fall down a well and get drowned. Cocos Island treasure-hunting has become such a popular pastime on the Pacific Coast that the modern Sir Henry Morgans and Captain Kidds would have become so discouraged holding up the unsuccessful hunters that they would have long ago ceased bothering them.

It would be difficult to conceive of a better object lesson on the benefits of education, says the Boston Herald, than that presented by Booker T. Washington's mention of his recent inspection of the inventory of a Virginia estate in which he was scheduled as an asset, valued at \$400. Mr. Washington is characteristically modest in accepting this inventory as a correct estimate of value at the time it was made. It was the value of a working animal in the form of an untutored, nameless colored boy. The free man developed from this chattel boy is quite another creature—one not for sale at any price and one whom even the aristocratic spirit of old Vilginia honors as a useful, intelligent human being.

The prolonged wet season is causing some unfavorable remarks from those who delight in sunshine and cloudless skies, and a Httle variation would be welcomed. In the midst of these weeping skies, however, we should not forget that a large quantity of this moisture that is falling over the Inland Empire is being stored up and later in the season will be transformed into dollar wheat. The Pa elfic Northwest will this year have the largest wheat acreage on record, and, with plenty of moisture early in the season, the crop can be carried along toward harvest with a comparatively light rainfall later in the season.

For fear that the shorts might forget that he was still in absolute control of the Chicago wheat market, Mr. Patten yesterday forced the price of the May option up to \$1.1914, which equals the record figure for the season. It is gradually dawning on the theorists who, for weeks, predicted Patten's downfall, that the wheat king's judgment on world's supplies might not be very far from wrong.

The grand jury appears disposed to grab the fake wrestlers with a nice, large strangle-hold and put them on the mat. There may be and are square professional wrestlers; but squarene is not the usual dimensions of the genus.

date. Stephenson has been elected in Wisconsin, home of La Follette. bought his nomination at the direct primary, but he had trouble in getting the Legislature to deliver the goods. Counsel for Mr. Harriman in the land suit argues thus and so. Counsel may delay the litigation finish till

Money talks for the gumshoe candi-

great postponer himself, of things he doesn't want to do Tom Richardson talked the citizens of Ontario into subscribing \$2500 for publicity work. Ontario is the town where a well had been spouting natural gas for three weeks before Tom

It never was supposed there were so many Mrs. Waymires until they betrayed the city's reform officials. there is no telling how many Delilahs are snooping around the moral squad

reached there.

Better find out all the flaws in the acts of the Oregon Legislature before the special session, else the lawmakers may have to go to Salem several times. This Legislature is certainly a "daisy."

After a vast deal of backing and filling. Congress has finally decided that \$75,000 is about the right sum. That may seem a large figure; but have you ever seen the President?

When the Oregon folks congratulated themselves that they were done with the Legislature, they ought to have touched wood and whistled to keep the evil charm away. After the next city primaries and

no place for a decent man. Same old The great work of harmonizing the grand old Republican party in Oregon goes merrily on; but the casualty

disgusted aspirants declaring politics

list continues to grow also. But for those silver mementoes presented to Fairbanks by the Senate, his passing as Vice-President might have

been wholly forgotten.

Few of those Republicans who are working for the new political deal in Portland dare blame the plight of the

Thunder and lightning, snow, rain, heavy winds and a genuine blizzard all in one day at Washington. Nice

A body of "Republicans" in Portland

say they desire to "put up" a repre-

sentative man for Mayor. What for? Harriman says these are times for wearing last year's clothes, meaning, perhaps, last year's railroads.

President Taft has the Roosevelt policies in his inaugural address, without the Roosevelt preaching.

March 4 is gone, and all is well. But John Minto is still postmaster at Portland. Fulton for Federal Judge in Ore-

gon. Won't Heney be pleased?

Ex-President Roosevelt will not go

IDAHO'S NEW PRIMARY LAW. Defects in Wisconsin and Washington Laws Said to Be Remedied.

The direct primary bill which recently passed the Idaho Legislature will become a law as soon as approved by Governor Brady, although patterned after the Washington and Wisconsin statutes, is declared to remedy the defects of both. There are three salient features in the proposed enactment. One provision is taken directly from the Wisconsin law and was conceived by LaFollette himself, requiring that all party conventions shall be held on the same day at the state capital. The significance of this is that the platform of every party cannot be copied by another to its own credit.

Another clause is designed to be an improvement upon the Washington statute relative to the selection of United States Senators. In that state a majority of first choices is required to instruct the legislators for any party candidate. This is corrected to read a majority of first choices, or, in party candidate. the event there is not a full majority, the most first and second choices—but the language of the measure does not stipulate that this shall mean a binding instruction to the legislators.

Another section provides for sepa rate ballots for each party in a pri-mary election and permits no scratch-A man must vote an entire party ticket or none at all.

The party convention is to be at-

tended, not by candidates, as in some states, but by delegates designated by county central committees who have been chosen by the nominees. This plan is adopted to prevent the platform from being distorted to fit the individual purposes of the various can-didates. The same idea requires that the conventions of all parties shall be held on the same day, but shall be concluded within 48 hours.

The law comes as near the election of a United States Senator by direct wote as is possible under the Constitution of the United States. A voter at general election may signify the general election may signify his first choice and then his second choice. The party candidate for the toga receiving the majority of first-choice votes is certified by the Secretary of State to the Legislature. If no one candidate gets a majority, then the Secretary of State certifies the name of the one who gets the most first and second choice party votes. The Legislators of the same party are not islators of the same party are not bound to elect him. They cannot be. But they may sign pledges at the time they become candidates for the Legis-lature, promising to cast their ballots for the one who receives the ma-jority of first choice or the most first and second choice votes. and second choice votes.

The measure stipulates that separate

ballots shall be used at a primary election by each party, a voter receiving all of them upon entering a booth and discarding all but the one he wishes to vote. On each ballot under every office is a blank line to be filled it with the name of the individual choice of the voter if he has no preference among the published candidates.

The law will operate in somewhat The law will operate in somewhat the following manner: The first primary election is to be held on the last Tuesday in August, 1910. Any person entitled to hold an office may become a candidate. He does so by filing a nomination paper at least 30 days before the primary election. If he is a candidate for an office embracing more than a country he files it with the more than a county he files it with the Secretary of State and pays a fee of \$2, if his prospective salary is \$300, and an additional sum equal to 1 per cent. if the salary is above that, if he is a candidate for a county office, he files it with the County Auditor with a fee at the same rate. A petition may be substituted in lieu of a fee. If the candidacy embraces more than a county, it must contain 2 per cent. of the party voters; if for a county,

After the nomination papers are filed, a candidate must signify his acceptance in writing within 10 days. Names of candidates certified by the ary of State are then pu In two newspapers in a county After that, each has separate ballots containing il of the nominees printed. All of the ballots are to be uniform in size and color. Beside the name of each candifirst and second choices applies to every office.

The voter casts one of these ballots. Any qualified voter may participate in a primary election. The general laws applying to elections and the appointments of judges and clerks, are in force in primary elections.

SENATOR MULIT HELPED NORMALS Though Absent on Fist Rallot His Vote

Was Cast by Merryman.

BERKELBY, Cal. March 2-To the Editor:-In your issue of last Sunday, I am credited by your Salem correspondent with being responsible for the defeat of the bill that was introduced at the last minute, providing an appropriation of \$10,000 each for the three Normals, which was intended to carry them to the end of the school year.

Since there were 15 votes for this measure on final passage and myself absent. the assumption of your correspondent seems correct, but in view of the facis, with which he was evidently not provided, the assumption is not correct. It is true that I was not there and that I left while this bill was pending. The time for final adjournment had been election there will be another lot of set for 2 p. m. so I felt justified in making all arrangements to leave for this city on the train leaving Balem at 9:58 m. on the date set for final adjourn-

At 6 p. m. the Senate took a re-cess until 7:30 p. m. and it was after that time that the above mentioned bill came into the Senate and, after was referred to the committee on ducation.

Anticipating that their report would not be made in time to permit of final dis-position of the bill in time for me to catch my train, I approached Senator Merryman, who had voted against the Normal Schools throughout the session and who had cast two or three votes against the above bill in preliminary skirnishes before it was finally sent to the Committee on Education, and in the presence of Senators Kay and C. J. Smith, I asked him as a personal favor to me, to change his vote to favor the Normals on any matters that might cor order that I might leave as previously

He agreed to do this and the final vote on this bill shows that he carried out the promise and the bill lacked one vote of passage.

arranged.

vote of passage.

I left the Capitol building at 9:35 and all but missed the train and had I stayed for the final voto the only difference would have been that I would have been recorded as voting "aye" and Merryman as voting "no"—net result, no appropriation as at present.

L. L. MULIT.

Benton Not After "Pork"! Whew! Corvallis Republican

The Legislature appropriated \$56,000 for the state fair, \$1,000 for the Gresham and the state mir. Also for the Gresham and 1.000 for the Clackamas faire, and numerous others were after money, but Benton was not among those who were awake after funds. Why was this and whose fault is it? There is no reason why the All-Banton School Fair should not have been on the list. been on the list.

TAKE COLD! WHY, OF COURSE NOT Follow Dr. Hutchinson's Advice, and You'll Live Always-Perhaps.

Mateel Howe in Atchison Globe. Woods Hutchinson, who write: so much for the magazines, used to be a practicing physician in Portland. He has certainly made a success in his lit-

We take the Saturday Evening Post,

like most people, and nearly every week it contains an article by Dr. Hutchinson. I read them, and they sounded good to me, and I decided to try to live up to some of his advice, One of his first was about colds. He said that a cold was very contagious, and not to go around anyone suffering with one. That sounded practical enough and easy to do. Immediately every friend I had in Portland caught either a cold or the grip, and grip was also said to be contagious by my au-thority. Of course, I wanted to go to see all my sick friends, but I thought see all my sick friends, but the head of all the misery a cold in the head brings with it, so I staid home and telephoned. Dr. Hutchinson said that one could not catch a cold unless one could not catch a cold unless one very much chilled suddenly. by catching it from someone else. The grip was very prevalent in town then, and, as Dr. Hutchinson has advised against going to the theaters because of germs, I faithfully staid away from and did stay out of doors, them, and did stay out of doors, damp as it was. Did I catch the grip? I did, and was sick a week, besides offending many of my best friends, and missing the best attractions of the year in the theater line. Nevertheless, I decided i must have caught a germ some place and lost not my faith in Dr. Hutchin-son. Soon after this, after had recovered, a friend came to visit me who had a dreadful cold in he head. I had to sleep with her, and immediately prepared to have a cold, too. Did I catch one? I did not. In fact, I did not have a cold for six

My faith continued strong in the smart Dr. Hutchinson, nevertheless, and, as his next article was on draughts, I read that with much intereraughts, I read that with much inter-est. Dr. Hutchinson declared that the bellef that one could sit in a draught and catch cold was a delusion and a snare, and belonged to the middle ages. He said draughts were the greatest blessing God gave us, and that, instead of avoiding draughts, we should spend most of our waking hours seeking draughts to sit in. Moreover, if we did not sleep in a draught, there was really no hope for us at all, and tuber-culosis, cancer, pheumonia and small-pox were all brought on by not sleepipg in good-sized draughts. plained that a draught was merely current of sir, and that, when we we outdoors, we were always in draught. After finishing his article, ran to all the windows, and threw them open, though it was Winter, and shuddered to think I had lived so long such depraved ignorance. the family came home, they immediately insisted upon closing the windows, in great haste, and, although I gave them Dr. Hutchinson's article to read and assured them that it was only by great good luck and good fortune that we had so far escaped having tuberculosis, canper, pneumonia and smallpox, they re fused to appreciate my efforts and were really quite rude about it. So I deter-mined to save them, in spite of themselves, and of all the struggles I eve through that was the worst.

onths after she left.

We have always been in the habit of sleeping with the windows wide open, but not one of my family could be persuaded to drag their beds around so their heads would be in a good draught, no matter how long I coaxed. They all imagined that they knew several examples of har-rowing deaths, where all the suffering could be traced directly to a draught. Bu Dr. Hutchinson had said that this un-happy prejudice existed among the masses and I struggled on. In the disylime I stealthilly opened windows, hoping I would not be noticed, and the family immediately became regular experts in detecting the tintest currents of the ble sist upon closing the windows.

Finally, in spite of all my efforts, all of us took tremendous colds. Of course, I knew that the colds came because I had snough, and was grateful that none of us It was not. I might say it was the most ungrateful family I ever met. They, one date shall be two squares one of which shall be for "first choice" and the second for "second choice." The rule of first and second choice." The rule of the second choice." The rule of the second choice." The rule of the second choice." matum to the effect that I could elabandon some of my-or rather Hutchinson's-"fool" notions-or l home. So what could I do? Reluctantly I was forced to give up following myoracle. I no longer dare rend the Saturday Evening Post, because I know I should be tempfed again. My family con-tinues to keep warm and draughtless, and, most of the time, by great luck, they keep pretty well. But the day of reckoning vill come some time—Dr. Hutchinson said t would—and, perhaps, then my efforts will be appreciated. Tub-realosis, canwill be appreciated.

cer, pneumo ia and smallpox are not very

pleasant visitors, and I live in

of their coming. Anyway, I did my best, Crazy Cow Has Rables, and Suicides New York World.

A long-horned cow belonging to Edward La Guire, a dairyman of Northwest, hamlet near Sag Harbor, Long Islams auddenly went crany and killed five othe cows before committing micride. Th crazed cow broke loose from her stall and attacked the others, goring them until they died. The noise attracted the dairyman and his workmen, but she turned upon them when they tried to drive her off. Fearing she might succeed in killing all his cows. La Guire started for the house on a run to fetch his gum. Before he could return she had committed by butting her her the had committed. suicide by butting her head against an upright beam. A veterinarian believes she must have suffered from rables.

The Voice of the People Indeed. Irrigon Irrigator

When the people last June defeated by majority of over 20,000 the bill to in a majority of over 20,000 the bill to increase the number of judges on the suppreme bench they did not, if we are to believe the voice of the Legislature, know what they were doing, for by a law enacted by that body we have two more judges on that bench. However, on statement No. 1 the "voice of the people" was holy and supreme! Of course! Why not, when by following the voice in that he stance it gave us a Democrat for senastance it gave us a Democrat for ser tor, and by defeating the voice in to other instance it gave us two Democra nce it gave us two Democratic judges! See?

Price Limit for Graduation Gowns

Baltimore News.
Willis J. Prouty, principal of the local
High School at Meriden, Conn., has requested the parents of girls who will be graduated this year not to spend more han 50 cents a yard in the material for graduation gowns.

New York Press. Emma Eames, who has recently retired from the operatic stage, and Emilio de Gorgorsa, the well-known baritone, will make a long concert tour through the West and South, to last until the end of

VANCOUVER. Wash., March 4 .- (To the Editor.)—What is meant by the phrase "Common carrier?" C. C. HELL.

A common carrier is one who undertakes the office of carrying (goods or persons)

Life's SunnySide

itegresentative Macon, of Arkansas, a small but concentrated personality concealed in the House of Representatives, has been distinguishing bimself there last few weeks. Mr. Macon evidently has long been nourishing an ambition which only recently reached the blogsoming stage. Without warning, without official intimation, without, in fact, anything at all that might serve to lessen the shock, he suddenly emerged from the profound gloom of Arkansas obscurity which had enveloped him like a London fog up to that time and began to object to things. Drawing himself up to his commanding height of 4 feet 8%, Mr. Macon got on the job; and he is still on it. He shows no signs of weariness: "Mistah Speakab," he says, in the honeyed accents of Arkansay. "Ab have

Mistan Speakah," he says, in the honeyed accents of Arkansaw, "Ah have no infohmation on the subject of what the missguided gent on muh left is trying to put over the plate on this distinguished if somewhat unintellectual body, but, on principle, I am constrained to object."

Or perhaps be rises and remarks:
"Mistah Speakah, I am about to make a
p'int of ohdah against the gent from p'int of ohdah against the gent from Maine. His proposition cannot have merit because he is a Yank."

The papers are beginning to discuss Mr. Macon, and his face shines more like the morning sun each passing day Mr. Macon is destined to rise.—Washington (D. C.) Star. . . .

One of the stories that a certain novelist likes most to tell is about what he calls an American duci, wherein two ducits with one second met within doors and drew lots to decide which should shoot drew lots to decide which should shoot himself. A was the unlucky man, and without a word he retired into the next apartment to carry out the purpose of self-destruction. B and the second, both very much moved by the tragedy of the situation, remained in listening attitudes. At last the pistol was heard, they shuddered with emotion and remarse, when suddenly in rushed the supposed dead man, triumphantly exclaiming: "Missed, by George!"—The Tatler. by George!"-The Tatler.

"Doin' any good?" asked the curious individual on the bridge. "Any good?" answered the fisherman in the creek below. "Why, I caught 40 bass out o' here yesterday." "Say, do you know who I am?" asked

the man on the bridge. The fisherman replied that he did not. "Well, I am the county fish and game

The angler, after a moment's thought, exclaimed: "Say, do you know who I "No," the officer replied.

"Well, I'm the biggest Har in Eastern ndians," said the crafty angler, with a grin.-Recreation. . . . A young artist once persuaded Whistler to come and view his latest effort. The two stood before the canvas for some

moments in silence. Finally the young man asked timidly: "Don't you think, air, that this painting of mine is well-Whistler's eyes twinkled dangerously "What is your opinion of a tolerable egg?" he asked.-Everybody's.

"Jamea," protested the father, "what

do you mean by boring holes into that big tree?" "Father, I'm a benefactor," said the boy, giving his augur a few more vicious turns. "I'm minking knot holes in base-ball fences for poor boys."—Puck.

"Doctor," the patient begged, "lst me know the worst. I insist on it."
"Well, if you will have it, I suppose I may as well tell you. It is my opinion that you will live to have to explain to your wife how it happened that you were n an automobile with three chorus girls 27 miles from home at 4 o'clock in the morning."-Chicago Record-Herald.

"Why do you do that?" "To save trouble."
"What's the use of saving trouble?
You can always borrow as much as you like."—Washington (D. C.) Herald.

"You say, madam," said the be-spectacled lawyer to the woman in the witness box, "that the defendant is a seri of relation of yours. Will you please explain what you mean by that just how you are related to the defendant?"

The witness beamed upon the court and replied:
"Well, it's just like this: His first wife's cousin and my second husband's first wife's aunt married brothers named Jones, and they were cousins to my mother's nunt. Then, again, his grand-failier on his mother's side and my leave grandfather on my mother's side were tantly second cousins, and his stepmether married my husband's stepfather after his e Sat- father and my mother died, and his now I brother Joe and my husband's brother Harry married twin sisters. I sin't never figured out just how close related we are, but I've always looked on 'im as a sort of cousin."

"Oults so," answered the lawyer, "Your nations are perfectly satisfactory."

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

LETTERS OF A JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY

Easily the most quaint, delightful humor of recent years. Their author, Wallace Irvin, is writing an entirely new series, which this paper secured at no small expense. These letters will constitute a feature of The Sunday Oregonian for several weeks.

The first is entitled, "Trading Kings at Washington," anent the inauguration yesterday. If you read this, you will need no reminder to watch for succeeding

MEN WHO WILL ENTERTAIN ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA

Peter Macqueen, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, writes of the royal welcome that awaits the ex-President from whole-souled sportsmen in the

WHEN ROYALTY STOOPS

TO MONEY-MAKING Emperor William and King Edward have large incomes from farms and business enterprises.

UNCLE SAM'S CORPS OF WEATHER PROPHETS

Their busy season is now beginning; new system inaugurated for compiling forecasts.

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